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SAUCE,
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Hongkong Daily Press.

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Have YOU tried the
\$130 Smith \$130
MOTOR WHEEL
It can be attached to
any ordinary Cycle.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Phone 97.

No. 18,627. 號七十二百六千八萬一第 日九十月二十年巳丁 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY, 31st, 1918. 四拜禮 號一十三月正年七國民華中 PRICE, \$5 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers. 1463

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12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of
Chilled Shot.
These Cartridges, made of the finest damp
proof material, steel lined inside with brass
casing 1 1/2" deep on the outside, are especially
made to withstand the effects of damp
climates and are second to none for reliability
in the field.
We have also received a consignment of
B.S.A. Air Rifles.

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STORE.

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in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

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PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " " " " "	" " " "
10.00 " " " " " "	" " " "
11.30 " " " " " "	" " " "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " "	" " " "
1.15 " " " " " "	" " " "
1.45 " " " " " "	" " " "
2.15 " " " " " "	" " " "
2.45 " " " " " "	" " " "
3.15 " " " " " "	" " " "
3.45 " " " " " "	" " " "
4.15 " " " " " "	" " " "
4.45 " " " " " "	" " " "
5.15 " " " " " "	" " " "
5.45 " " " " " "	" " " "
6.00 " " " " " "	" " " "
NIGHT CARS.	
8.00 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.	9.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.	
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour
SUNDAYS.	
7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " " " " "	" " " "
10.30 " " " " " "	" " " "
11.30 " " " " " "	" " " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " " "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "	" " " "
5.30 " " " " " "	" " " "
6.00 " " " " " "	" " " "
6.30 " " " " " "	" " " "
6.50 " " " " " "	" " " "
NIGHTS CARS on Week Days.	
8.00 p.m.	to 12.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
12.00 a.m.	to 1.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
1.00 a.m.	to 2.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
2.00 a.m.	to 3.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
3.00 a.m.	to 4.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
4.00 a.m.	to 5.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
5.00 a.m.	to 6.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
6.00 a.m.	to 7.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full running at the time
stated in the Company's time-tables, but not
for special cars, can be obtained on applica-
tion at the Company's Office. No Season
ticket will be issued until payment therefor
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque
or Compro Order representing Bank
Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers. (1468)

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 12th DECEMBER, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.												
Stations	No. 5 Through Express. a.m.	No. 7 Local a.m.	No. 9 Through Express. a.m.	No. 11 Local. a.m.	No. 13 Through Express. p.m.	No. 17 Local. p.m.	No. 19 Local. p.m.	No. 21 Local. p.m.	No. 23 Through Express. p.m.	No. 25 Local. p.m.	No. 27 Local. p.m.	No. 29 Local. p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	dep.	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20
SHUEI LING	dep.	7.30	7.40	7.50	8.00	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25
Shum Chun	dep.	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30
Shing Shui	dep.	7.40	7.50	8.00	8.10	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35
Tai Po Market	dep.	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40
Shatin	dep.	7.50	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45
Yau Ma Tei	dep.	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50
Hung Hom	dep.	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55
KOWLOON	arr.	11.05	9.05	8.55	8.45	7.00	6.50	6.40	6.30	6.20	6.10	6.00

UP TRAINS.												
Stations	No. 1 Local. a.m.	No. 6 Through Express. a.m.	No. 10 Through Express. a.m.	No. 14 Local. p.m.	No. 16 Local. p.m.	No. 18 Through Express. p.m.	No. 19 Through Express. p.m.	No. 20 Local. p.m.	No. 22 Local. p.m.	No. 24 Local. p.m.	No. 26 Local. p.m.	No. 28 Local. p.m.
Last Ferry - - - - -												
KOWLOON	dep.	6.50	6.55	7.05	7.15	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25
Hung Hom	dep.	6.55	7.00	7.10	7.20	7.30	7.40	7.50	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30
Yau Ma Tei	dep.	7.00	7.05	7.15	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35
Shatin	dep.	7.11	7.16	7.26	7.36	7.46	7.56	8.06	8.16	8.26	8.36	8.46
Tai Po Market	dep.	7.23	7.28	7.38	7.48	7.58	8.08	8.18	8.28	8.38	8.48	8.58
Shing Shui	dep.	7.27	7.32	7.42	7.52	8.02	8.12	8.22	8.32	8.42	8.52	9.02
Yau Ma Tei	dep.	7.37	7.42	7.52	8.02	8.12	8.22	8.32	8.42	8.52	9.02	9.12
Shum Chun	dep.	7.40	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15
SHUEI LING	arr.	8.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	arr.	10.55	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 1 Local	No. 2 Through	No. 3 Local	No. 4 Through	No. 5 Local	No. 6 Through	No. 7 Local	No. 8 Through	No. 9 Local	No. 10 Through	No. 11 Local	No. 12 Through	No. 13 Local	No. 14 Through	No. 15 Local	No. 16 Through	No. 17 Local	No. 18 Through	No. 19 Local	No. 20 Through	No. 21 Local	No. 22 Through
Last Ferry	dep.	6.55	7.05	7.15	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15
Shatin	dep.	7.00	7.10	7.20	7.30	7.40	7.50	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20
Tai Po Market	dep.	7.05	7.15	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25
Shing Shui	dep.	7.10	7.20	7.30	7.40	7.50	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30
Shum Chun	dep.	7.15	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35
SHUEI LING	dep.	7.20	7.30	7.40	7.50	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	arr.	11.45	9.45	9.35	9.25	9.15	9.05	8.55	8.45	8.35	8.25	8.15	8.05	7.55	7.45	7.35	7.25	7.15	7.05	6.55	6.45	6.35

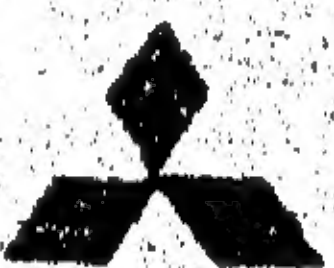
* Will stop at Tai Po and Shing Shui to allow First-Class Passengers to alight,
on Notice being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this
table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

Fanling	dep.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	Shataukok	dep.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Shataukok	arr.	8.20	11.25	2.50	Fanling	arr.	10.00	1.20	5.00
		8.15	12.20	3.50			11.00	2.20	6.00



MITSUBISHI BISHI ZOSSEN & CO., LTD.

1A, A.B.C. WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.

Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers,
Manufacturers of Contrafo Condensers, Stone's Manganese Bronze Castings,
Parson's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c., &c.

NAGASAKI WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," NAGASAKI.

GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet	350	714 feet
Width of Entrance on bottom	77	53	88
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	28	24	44

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.

Two Floating Cranes of 80 and 20 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Cranes.

KOBE WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," KOBE.

FLOATING DOCKS.

Lifting Power	No. 1, 7,000 tons.	No. 2, 12,000 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in	480 feet.	680 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in	58	6
Max. Draft of Ship taken in	22	28

HIKOSHIMA WORKS (Near Shimomoseki).

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," SHIMOMOSEKI.

GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel Blocks	388 feet 0 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom	58 " 0 "
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	25 " 7 "

Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.

THE NAG SAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS

are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt
execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.

Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application. (717)

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

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A DOLLAR ANNUAL OF THE EAST,

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ENGLISH AND CHINESE DATE BOOK

75 Cents.

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WHAT THING!

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

THURSDAY, 31st JANUARY, 1918.

8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN" 8 a.m. "HONAM"

10 p.m. "FATSHAN" 4.30 p.m. "KINSHAN"

FRIDAY, 1st FEBRUARY, 1918.

8 a.m. "HONAM" 8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"

10 p.m. "KINSHAN" 4.30 p.m. "FATSHAN"

SATURDAY 2nd FEBRUARY, 1918.

8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN" 8 a.m. "HONAM"

10 p.m. "HONAM" 4.30 p.m. "KINSHAN"

SUNDAY, 3rd FEBRUARY, 1918.

10 p.m. "FATSHAN" 4.30 p.m. "HONAM"

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings:—a. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.)

VICTOR AGENTS.

[illegible]

The Parade of No. 3 Company and
balance Platoon for to-day at
trial is hereby cancelled.
By Order,
T. F. HUGH,
A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant
January 30th.

The Inspector of Schools (Mr. Ralphus) came on June 29th, visited each class, and recommended, with critical suggestions, the highest grade. "The School generally is doing satisfactory work."

erty Scholarship (in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Piercy). The other donation promised by Mr. Chan Kai Moh was a donation of \$2,000 for two scholars one to be called after Mr. Arthur Piercy, the other after Mr. Chan Kai Moh. He had also to announce that the committee had lost no time in choosing

The Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle secured the vote of thanks, and it was given with acclamation.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

Rumour says that the Secretary of State for the Colonies is turning his attention to the practice which prevails amongst the Chinese in Hongkong of buying and selling children into domestic service. If this be true, it probably indicates that the Labour Party in England has moved in the question, which in that case is certain to be pressed to a decision. Whatever legal subtleties may have been employed to defend the traffic in the past from the fundamental law abolishing slavery throughout the length and breadth of the British Empire, they cannot be of any avail now that the Chinese Republic has taken steps recently to check it on the part of the sufferers by the "Tientsin floods."

"Policeman's" letter on the subject of the Gresson Street affray was a curious piece of composition. As an explanation of why the victims of the ruffians were not armed it was merely another version of the old saying that "Familiarity breeds contempt." As a justification for the neglect of such precautions in the future—and that, of course, is the point now at issue—it was one of the most extraordinary pieces of special pleading that has ever appeared in print. How many of the Police Force are we to have killed and injured before "Policeman" will admit the necessity for some change in the prevailing methods of carrying out the search for stolen goods in Chinese tenements? What would he say of the master of a ship who neglected to carry life-saving appliances because he had never been shipwrecked or failed to keep a proper look-out in mid-ocean because collisions were relatively rare? The outrage in Gresson Street may be without a precedent in this Colony, but that apparently is more due to luck than judgment. Now, however, that a precedent has been set, it behooves those in authority to see that it is not followed.

There is no need, of course, to flourish firearms in people's faces or to go about like a travelling arsenal, but it would seem advisable to carry modern weapons and to see that a man to watch suspects with his hand on a loaded revolver in his coat-pocket while his colleagues are occupied in searching. After all, there is in such cases a presumption that the police are on the track of malfaiteurs. Moreover, when siege operations such as those of last week are carried out it would be well to adopt some means by which the police may be able to distinguish one another from their quarry if regrettable accidents are to be avoided. This may be the opinion of an "arm-chair critic," but it cannot be contemptuously dismissed on that plea so long as any cadet is eligible to command the Force.

Now that British Malaya has decided upon a system of servant registration we may hope that Hongkong will see the wisdom of following its example, for the reform is even more necessary here on account of our proximity to Canton and the freedom with which the Chinese can come and go. While we should never think of engaging a European in our businesses without satisfying ourselves as to his antecedents, we are obliged to receive into our households people of an alien race who are a closed book to us. We may, in fact, be harbouring criminals without being any the wiser. Even when "chits" are produced there is no means of ascertaining whether they have been borrowed, and a servant who has been discharged for misconduct can always evade the question as to where he was last employed by saying that he has just returned from a visit to his native place. It seems incredible that a condition of things fraught with so many obvious dangers has been allowed to continue so long.

In deciding upon a War Bond drawing as one of the means of raising funds for war charities on their patron saint's day, the members of the Society of St. George in Hongkong have shown that a keen eye to "the main chance" is not the monopoly of their Scottish brethren. Although the result of the venture in this direction on "Our Day" was not equal to expectations, it proved a very useful source of revenue in British Malaya—an indication that the possibilities were not fully exploited here. The proposal to offer 75 per cent. of the total receipts in the shape of prizes, instead of 60 per cent. as on "Our Day," is a step in the right direction and gives promise, I hope, that a liberal policy will be followed all through, for you cannot make omelets, as the saying goes, without breaking eggs. Money went from Hongkong to swell the total in British Malaya, and there is no reason, if proper measures be taken, why there should not be a reciprocal movement on this occasion. There is a big field of operations outside this Colony.

The details of the scheme, as set forth at Monday's meeting, however, are not quite clear. We are told that fifty per cent. will be allocated to the first prize, fifteen per cent. to the second, and the balance to a number of small prizes. Do these percentages refer to the total sum subscribed or to the three-quarters which are to be devoted to prizes? In the one case the amount available for the small prizes would be only ten per cent., but in the other it would be considerably more, and, by increasing the prospects of securing a return, would, I believe, prove much more attractive. No doubt the Committee will guarantee a definite minimum for the first prize as was done before, so that all classes of the Chinese may readily understand the offer. Then, if the scheme is launched early it will be possible from time to time as the total mounts up to announce the consequent increase in the value of the prizes, which should not be situated on too conservative a basis in the first instance if a big success is to be secured.

RODERICK RANDOM.

COMPANY REPORTS.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

The report of the directors for presentation to shareholders at the ordinary annual general meeting of the Company on February 6th, states:—

The net profit for the year ending 31st December 1917, including \$3,780.84 brought forward from last account, amounts to \$98,179.31. From which have to be deducted:—
Remuneration to directors 5 per cent. on net profit \$4,719.93
Remuneration to general managers 5 per cent. on net profit 4,719.93
On net profit 4,719.93

Leaving a balance of \$88,739.65
Which the directors recommend should be appropriated as follows:—

Pay a dividend of 50 cents share \$75,000.00
Transfer to credit of typhoon and flood's insurance fund 2,643.63
Write off furniture account 633.00
Carry forward to new profit and loss account 10,412.00

\$88,739.65
In accordance with Rule No. 76 of the Company's Articles of Association the directors, Messrs. J. Scott Harston, A. O. Lang, W. L. Pattenden, and Dr. J. W. Noble retire, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The result of the year's working, subject to audit, is as follows:—

Gross profit (after charging depreciation, etc.) \$31,148.11
Less:—
Depreciation in interest \$3,899.11
Interim Dividend of 9 per cent. 7,312.10

\$14,912.18
Brought forward from 1916 16,705.14
Balance \$31,617.32

The Directors now recommend the payment of a final dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum, amounting to \$11,375 (to be payable in April next at exchange of \$s. = 23.33 cents per share), leaving \$20,242.44 to be carried forward.

UNION WATERBOAT CO., LTD.

The report of the General Managers (Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd.) for presentation to the shareholders at the thirteenth ordinary annual meeting to be held on February 6th, states:—

The net profits for the year ended 31st December, 1917, after allowing for Consulting Committee and auditor's fees, and including \$3,231.31 brought forward from last account, amount to \$50,403.75.

The General Managers recommend the payment of a dividend of 12 1/2 per cent. which will absorb \$24,257.68; write off \$10,000 from the value of the waterboats; \$500 from the value of pipes and staging; \$7,000 off investments; and carry forward a balance of \$8,646.13 to the new account.

THE TRAM-CAR FATALITY.

DEATH OF AN INDIAN.

At the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday afternoon, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese tram-car driver was charged, on remand, with the manslaughter of an Indian watchman, who was knocked down and run over by a tram-car, opposite the No. 2 Police station.

Mr. Mattingley, who appeared for the defendant, said he had a preliminary observation to make. The defendant was arrested immediately after the accident occurred and was kept in goal for 48 hours before he was allowed out on bail.

Inspector Sim said that was not so. The defendant was kept in the police cells at No. 2 Police station. Owing to the Gresson Street affair, which occurred on the same day, the defendant was unavoidably detained.

Mr. Mattingley replied that the man was arrested in the morning at 8 o'clock and might have been charged the same day.

Mr. Wood announced that he would listen to any observation on that point later.

Dr. Macfarlane, Medical Officer in charge of the Public Mortuary, who made a post-mortem examination of the body of the deceased described the injuries, which were of a terrible nature.

The Hon. Mr. C. McI. Messer, Captain Superintendent of Police, said he had examined the road from the tram and the electric and hand brakes. So long as the wheels did not slip the braking power of the hand-brake increased according to the power with which it was put on. This would bring the car to rest. The electric brake when applied made a retarding electrical energy which was practically instantaneous. If the wheels were skidding that brake would have no force. In cases of emergency both brakes should be put on. Continuing, he said it was usual for tramcars to "coast" for some distance when near the No. 2 Police station.

Sergt. Edwin Cotton, an eye-witness of the accident, stated that whilst on duty near the Police Station he heard the loud clanging of a tram-car bell. He turned and saw a car going westward, to the east of the station, and an Indian crossing the road from the sidewalk to the sea-front just in front of the car. Witness shouted out a warning. The car seemed about fifty yards away from witness, then, and was close on the Indian. The car then struck the Indian on the right side. He stumbled and fell across the lines with his head just outside the car which ran over him. The Indian rolled over two or three times and finally got under the guard and was dragged about nineteen paces from the spot where he fell. The car then stopped.

After further evidence Mr. Wood adjourned the case.

SPORT.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG LEAGUE.

R.G.A. 1; ROYAL ENGINEERS, 0.

This was the only game played at Happy Valley yesterday. It was an important match, as both teams were in the running for championship of the league, having played and won four matches each.

The gunners won the toss, and the sappers kicked off facing the sun. The latter attacked almost immediately and during the first few minutes of play the R.G.A. goal had two very narrow escapes. After the R.A. had cleared Green got away nicely on the left wing and all but scored, the goalkeeper falling in saving.

The ball went to Watson, who was unable to seize his opportunity, and afterwards Youngman brought the Engineers relief by kicking yards over the bar. After a long spell around the R.E. goal the sappers broke away and forced a couple of corners. Strange and Pascall were not so effective as usual, but Gordon and his inside men looked like scoring several times. Taylor, in the R.A. goal, and Dickenson and Gretton, at back, were wonderfully safe and repeatedly stopped dangerous rushes. The gunners would have fared better had they given their wing men more to do, instead of trying to get through with the ball in the centre. Green, who early proved himself to be a splendid winger, hardly received a pass from the half-back line or from his inside man until nearly the end of the game. The teams changed over with the score-sheet blank.

After the interval Talford put in one of his long shots with good judgment, but without success, and then the R.E. right wing got away nicely, but, on being centred, the ball was put behind, far away from the goal. A fine effort by Youngman brought no result, mainly because he was a little slow in passing, but almost immediately afterwards the same player made a very fast run on the wing, easily outdistancing his opponents, and finished by putting the ball right across the goalmouth, and Halls, arriving at the right time, had no difficulty in netting. The gunners seemed to realise that they had wing men after this and gave them more to do, with excellent results, although Green was still somewhat neglected. Blumfield and Lucas played well for the sappers and were able to prevent any dangerous shots from being attempted, and Smith was the most successful in a good half-back line. A fast, enjoyable game ended in a victory for the R.G.A. by one goal to nil.

Terms:—R.G.A.—Taylor; Gretton and Dickenson; Gorman, Talford and Townsend; Youngman, Edgeler, Watson, Halls and Green.

R.E.—Clarke; Lucas and Blumfield; Charters, Smith and White; Strange, Horrop, Gordon, Townsend and Pascall. Referee—Mr. Wright.

BILLIARDS.

The following entries have been received up to date for the Billiard Championship at the Victoria Recreation Club:—Capt. G. P. Lammert, Pokai P. Wong, S. Y. Kwok, C. W. Hart, Tsang Po Man, P. Ivanovich, Ng Sze Kwong, A. S. Osmund, L. A. Osmund, W. R. Neighbour, A. C. Pile, Jno. Parkes, S. Gray, S. R. Lord, Wong Po Hong, and A. O. Barrades, and A. Morton.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

THEFT OF A SWEATER.

A Chinese youth was charged with stealing a cotton sweater from a house at Kin Yan Lane.

Complainant said he was busy repairing a door when his wife called out that a man was attempting to steal a sweater. As soon as defendant heard this he ran off, but was followed to the end of Kin Yan Lane and arrested.

Defendant said complainant threw the sweater through the window, and being under the impression that complainant had no further use for it, he picked it up.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced defendant to one month's hard labour.

AN ASSAULT CASE.

A Chinese was charged with assaulting another Chinese.

Sergeant Tulloch said the men, who were both residents of Yau-mat, first quarrelled on January 21st, but were parted by the master. They fought again later and the defendant is stated to have inflicted a nasty cut on complainant's arm, with a chopper. Defendant then absconded, but on January 28th complainant met him in Shanghai Street and, with the assistance of some friends, arrested him.

Defendant stated that complainant owed him money, and as he refused to pay, they quarrelled.

The Dyers' Ball bound both over in a bond of \$50 each and ordered defendant to pay \$3 as compensation to complainant.

AN INTERESTING POINT OF LAW.

Seven Chinese were charged with being in the servants' quarters at the Dairy Farm, Pokfulam, without permission.

Mr. J. R. Wood said that, according to the Ordinance, an occupier of a house had the right to prevent strangers from entering it, but he did not know whether the same principle could be applied in the present case.

Mr. Stevenson, of the Dairy Farm, submitted that if the Ordinance applied to a tenant of a house, it should also apply to the premises of a Company. The Company had been troubled very often by the presence of strangers in the servants' quarters.

Mr. Wood said it would be best to obtain legal advice on the point, and remanded the case till next Wednesday, fixing bail at \$5 each.

HONGKONG SCHOOLS' FOOTBALL.

PRESENTATION OF TROPHIES TO WINNERS.

WINNERS.

An interesting sporting event took place yesterday evening at the sports ground of Queen's College, Causeway Bay, when the winners, in the Senior and Junior Divisions of the Schools' Football League were presented with trophies. As is already known, Queen's College are the winners of the Senior League, while Wantai School has carried off the Junior League Cup. The Junior League matches were carried out on the knock-out system, and Wantai School obtained first place, closely followed by St. Stephen's second team. The following figures show the position of the teams which competed in the Senior League:—

SENIOR LEAGUE.	W.	D.	L.	P.	P.
Queen's College	4	0	0	8	1
St. Joseph's College	3	0	1	6	2
St. Stephen's College 2	0	2	4	3	
St. Paul's College	1	0	3	2	4
Diocesan School	0	0	4	0	5

Yesterday's proceedings commenced with a football match between Wantai School and St. Stephen's 2nd team to decide the destination of the Junior cup. In the first half the game was well contested, neither side scoring. During the second half Wantai School pressed strenuously and Chi Koon Sing, taking advantage of a free kick awarded his side, sent the ball beautifully into the net. Just before the close Chan Sik Chau, receiving a pass from the left wing, registered another point for Wantai with a shot which gave the opposing goalkeeper no chance. The result was, therefore, Wantai 2, St. Stephen's 0. Mr. J. Balston refereed.

Then followed an exhibition match between Queen's College and a team drawn from the various colleges in the Senior Division. This game, also, was fairly well contested, scoring was opened by Queen's College as the result of a penalty kick, Chan Chi Wai being responsible for the goal. After midfield play, "The Rest" broke away and attacked Queen's College citadel vigorously. A free kick was awarded them just outside the penalty area and Tam Cheung Huen, who took it, placed the ball nicely between the uprights, thereby equalising. In the second half "The Rest" had the best of the game, and Koo Bu Louk scored twice. The match thus ended in a win for "The Rest" by 3 goals to one. Mr. T. Ford refereed.

While the matches were in progress cake and tea were served to those present by the Queen's College branch of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade, who were on duty on the grounds, under command of Superintendent B. Tanner.

At the conclusion of the games the distribution of trophies took place. Mr. F. A. Britton, Secretary of the Schools' League, said that for some reason, unknown, Lt.-Col. John Ward, M.P., who was expected to perform this ceremony, was absent, and therefore, Mr. H. M. O. Bird had been asked to take his place.

[Col. Ward, it appears, received wrong directions as to the location of the ground and sought for it in the neighbourhood of Queen's College.]

Before asking Mr. Bird to present the trophies and medals Mr. Britton said a few words about the season's competitions. In view of the extreme scarcity of referees, due to the departure of a number of masters to the front, the committee decided that the fixture-list should be shortened. Consequently, the Senior teams played each other once only, and the Junior Cup was competed for on the knock-out system. That was unfortunate, as it meant much less football for all the schools, and in some cases a Junior team played only one match. It was, however, a matter of satisfaction that they had been able to carry on both competitions.

In the Senior League Queen's College were unbeaten, their goal average being 8 against 2 in four matches.

To reach the final for the Junior Cup Wantai had beaten Queen's second team, Ellis Kadrioris and Salingpau; St. Stephen's second team, having a bye in the 1st round, had beaten King Wah College and Yau-mat.

A decided improvement in the present season had been the roping of the playing area—a great help to referees.

The Committee wished to thank Queen's College for the arrangements on the ground that day; the referees in the two games; and the players who had represented "The Rest" in the exhibition game.

Mr. Bird said they all regretted very much that Col. Ward was not there to present the medals. It had been a great pleasure to him to witness the football that afternoon, and he felt sure that the teams, both in the Senior and Junior Division of the League, had made great strides, school football had improved greatly in the past season, and he hoped it would be still better in the coming one. It was not necessary for him to tell them of the advantages derived from playing football. It not only made them strong and healthy, but it was an excellent training for character. He congratulated Queen's College and Wantai School, the winners of the respective leagues.

The trophies were then presented by Mr. Bird.

St. C. Small, the Captain of Queen's College, received the Senior shield on behalf of his team amidst loud applause. Li Ting Pak, the Captain of Wantai School, received the Junior Cup. The members of both teams were presented with medals.

The gathering closed with the usual compliments and cheers.

INTIMATIONS.

LANE, CRAWFORD

AND COMPANY.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

STOCKTAKING

SALE

COMMENCING MONDAY NEXT.

FEBRUARY 4TH.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

20%

CASH DISCOUNT

OFF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF

COSTUMES, DRESSES,

HATS,

BLOUSES, SHIRTS,

GOLF COATS, ETC.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Certain-teed

Roofing

SOLE AGENTS:

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO.,

LIMITED.

Hotel Mansions. Telephone 1990.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

POSITION desired in Printing and Stationery business. Englishman. Twenty years English and Canadian experience. Travelling position preferred. FILITNESS. Standard Bank Building, Vancouver Canada. [1867]

WANTED.

ENGLISHMAN, Sales Manager large Canadian Bedding and Furniture Factory, desires change. Open for Executive position; could introduce patents. FILITNESS. Standard Bank Building, Vancouver, Canada. [1868]

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY.

THE Steamship

"SENATOR" FROM SINGAPORE.

The above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on Feb. 5th, 1918, at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after Feb. 5th, 1918, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be affected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for countersignature immediately.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Agents. Hongkong, 31st January, 1918. [1869]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not claimed by 5th Feb. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on 5th Feb., at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID RABBOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th January, 1918. [1870]

JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"BINANG"

having arrived from HAN FRANCISCO, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after Noon the 31st Jan. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 7th Feb. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on the 30th Jan., at 10 A.M., by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance whatsoever has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, Agents.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1918. [1859]

S.S. "ATLANTIQUE" COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from Havre, etc., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded at unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon To-day requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd Feb. at Noon will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 5th Feb. or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on SATURDAY, the 2nd Feb. at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS, Agent.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1918. [1871]

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Offices, Victoria Buildings, on SATURDAY, 9th February, 1918, at 11 o'clock A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER of SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 4th, to SATURDAY, 9th February, 1918 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOVER, Secretary to the

HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.,

General Agents for the Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 30th January, 1918. [1866]

UNION WATERBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Offices of Messrs. DODWELL & Co., Limited, on TUESDAY, the 5th February, 1918, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th January to 5th February, 1918, both days inclusive.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD., General Managers.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1918. [1864]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the QUARTERLY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 9th February, 1918, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Reports of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th February to the 14th February (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1918. [1855]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 19th February, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to 18th February, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, JOHN ARNOLD, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1918. [1868]

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ONE CERTIFICATE for One Hundred Shares Nos. 20241 to 20310 inclusive in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. HENRY V. PERRY, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from this date he does not produce the same, another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Company, and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD., Hongkong, 16th January, 1918. [1830]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 481 for Twenty Shares Nos. 19339/19345 in this Company registered in the name of WILLIAM ALEXANDER PARSONS MARTIN, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above Certificate be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other or others will be acknowledged.

C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1918. [1861]

JUST RECEIVED

LOOSE LEAF

PHILATELIC

ALBUMS

(with Stops)

GRACA & CO.

No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

[1869]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

FROM this date the name of the Firm of A. P. VILLA & BROS. OF CANTON, LTD. has been changed to VILLA BROS. OF CANTON, LTD.

THE MANAGERS, G. HOPPELER, Canton, 26th January, 1918. [1853]

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG & CHINA GAS CO. begs to notify its Consumers and the Public that, owing to the HEAVY INCREASES in the COST of obtaining its necessities, particularly Coal, it has no option but to increase the Price of Gas by 50 Cents per 1,000 cubic feet, making the Price \$2.50 per 1,000 cubic feet, dating from the 1st February, 1918.

By Order of the Board of Directors, GEORGE CURRY, Local Secretary.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1918. [1852]

WANTED.

COMPETENT BRITISH BOOKKEEPER required. Apply stating experience and giving copies of Testimonials. Good salary to capable man.

Box No. 1, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1851]

G. HOPPELER

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 8 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

POULTRY.

OUR HOUSE-FED

CAPONS

AND

CHICKENS

ARE THE BEST IN THE EAST.

Tender Eating, Delicate Flavour

TRY THEM.

[1823]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET—FURNISHED.

"CRAGSIDE," 149, Barker Road, Peak, for 3 months from 1st June next. Apply—Care of LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. [1843]

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE at Mount Davis, Pokfulam Road, for February, March and April. Rent moderate.

Apply—H. E. GOLDSMITH, P.W.D. [1818]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—

THE MANAGER, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., 44, Connaught Road Central. [1800]

TO LET.

OFFICES in York Buildings, Houses on Shamone, Canton.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. [1863]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings. [1872]

TO LET.

WANTED, TWO or THREE LARGE OFFICE ROOMS in Central Locality. Firm floor preferred.

Apply to—TONG SENG & Co., 10, Queen's Road Central. [1843]

INTIMATION

COMPANIA GENERAL DE

TABACOS DE FILIPINAS

NUEVO

CORTADO

EXTRA

\$3.00 per 100

A FIRST-CLASS CHEROOT

AT A CHEAP PRICE.

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.,

CIGAR MERCHANTS,

TELEPHONE 618.

BIRTH.

ARMSTRONG—On 30th January, to Mr. and Mrs. W. ARMSTRONG, a daughter.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VŒUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 31st JANUARY, 1918.

THE GUN AND THE WAR.

When the Germans made their rush through Belgium the enormous siege guns which they used were a surprise to the Allies. After forty-two months of constant warfare, during which weapons of all sorts of calibre have been employed, and the importance of heavy artillery has been emphasized, we find that the gun which has been the greatest success, and it may almost be said, proved itself to be the most triumphant engine of destruction, is the famous French "seventy-five." It is now a published fact that the Americans have adopted it as their standard gun for the field.

As soon as it was decided to send an expedition across the Atlantic to carry the Stars and Stripes to the Western Front, there was a careful consideration of the important question of arming it, and, as a result, it was decided to begin the manufacture of "seventy-fives" in the United States, with as much rapidity as possible. At the same time it was arranged that until the output of these weapons was sufficient France would supply field-guns and ammunition to the American Army overseas. Possibly the modern desire to have everything possible standardised—the advantage of which was first realized in the United States—has influenced the speedy decision, but the French official *Bulletin des Unnes de Guerre* is fully justified in expressing the national pride which the French artillery experts feel in this practical testimony to the merit of their pet weapon.

In announcing the arrangement it makes the following comment:—"Whilst opening the way for important developments, it affords a precious testimony of the esteem professed by the greatest of industrial countries for our engineers and mechanicians." The "seventy-five" was invented, or first produced, twenty years

ago, and it is surprising that, despite the remarkable increase in scientific knowledge, as evidenced by the arrival of the aeroplane and the submarine, this gun of a past generation is still found of such exceptional value on the field of battle. To the Germans, who have repeatedly boasted that they lead the world in scientific and military knowledge, it must be an irritating reflection.

The war has brought about a resurrection of weapons which four years ago were supposed to be quite obsolete. Ships known as monitors are active, but before the war they were not being built. The first monitor was launched at New York in 1861, and the idea was so original that the experts on the Federal side almost scoffed at it. She proved a match for the *Merrimac*, however, and the record of that historic fight is one that will always make the reader respect the genius who provided Lincoln's forces with such a daring innovation. The result of the fight was that all the great Powers set to work to build monitors. In less than ten years, however, the fashion in naval architecture changed. By a piece of good fortune, there were three vessels of the monitor type in the hands of Messrs. VICKERS, Ltd., in the fateful month of August, 1914. They had just been built for the Brazilian Government, and the British Admiralty purchased them. Thus it came about that the late Rear-Admiral Hoob took them over to the Belgian coast, where, by reason of their light draught, they were able to get close in to shore. They made the Germans pause in their dash along the Belgian coast, and were responsible, not only for much damage to the material of the enemy, but also for heavy casualties.

The subsequent arrival of the enemy's heavy guns obliged them to keep out of range, but a few months later two of them made their appearance in East Africa and destroyed the German cruiser *Königsberg*. Some day we shall have the full story of the larger monitors which were built after war was declared, and did such useful work at Gallipoli.

It has been publicly stated that they carried the enormous fifteen-inch guns originally intended for super-Dreadnoughts, and operated almost with indifference to torpedo attack. Some day, also, we shall learn how much the smaller monitors on the Tigris helped the great advance to Bagdad. It is only fair to our enemies to record the fact that they provided monitors on the Danube, to assist them in the invasion of Serbia.

We are now able to obtain some particulars of the new "Hush Hush" ships which have been designed for the British Admiralty as a result of the lessons learned in the war. It is quite certain that, despite the submarine, other big ships are being built to carry enormous ordnance. The Germans say that the "Hush Hush" ships have guns which weigh 98 tons each, fire two rounds a minute, and throw a shell weighing nearly a ton. It is known that the United States are constructing many large warships, and battleships of the amazing displacement of 40,000 tons are either projected or building. If we turn to the British battle-cruisers, which carry very heavy guns—we find that the *Invincible*, launched in 1907, was 17,250 tons, while the *Queen Mary*, the type which has helped us so much in actual fighting in this war, was 26,350 tons. Naval experts now lead us to expect ships of nearly 40,000 tons, and some day we shall hear about the romance of their gun-power.

In the meantime the citizens of the British Empire know full well that, as far as it is humanly possible to foresee the future, the gun-power of the British Navy may be trusted to smash anything afloat which flies the German flag.

The Rev. Dr. Pearce will distribute the prizes at Ying Wa College, Bonham Road, to-morrow night.

Professor Wright will continue his lectures on English Literature, at the Helena May Institute, on Friday at 5.30 p.m. These lectures are open to members and their gentlemen friends.

The programme of the Hongkong Jockey Club's race meeting on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, February 25th, 26th and 27th (with an "off-day" on the following Saturday), shows that the entries are well up to those of former years. In the Hongkong Derby nine stables are represented by 27 ponies.

On Friday, at 8.45 p.m., Dr. C. K. Edmunds, who has been Observer-in-Charge of the Magnetic Survey of China and Mongolia (Carnegie Institution of Washington) since 1905, will deliver a lecture at the University entitled, "The Magnetic Survey of China and some Features of Chinese Engineering. Illustrated," to which visitors are invited.

The funeral took place yesterday of Bugler 238 Fun Chi Kow, of the Police Reserve. The body left the Government Civil Hospital at 4 p.m., preceded by the buglers and drummers of the Police Reserve. The route was along Queen's Road to Wanchai, where a representative detachment of the Force awaited the coffin, and thence to Caroline Hill, where the burial took place. Amongst others who attended were Mr. F. O. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.), and Mr. Francis A.S.P. (R.).

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—May I be permitted, as Corresponding Secretary in Hongkong of the above Institute, to express the hope that many British residents in this Colony will come forward and join the above Association in this year, when it is celebrating its Jubilee.

Started in 1868, at a time when the notion of the solidarity of the component parts of the Empire was comparatively in its infancy, the Royal Colonial Institute has persistently and successfully preached, during the past fifty years, the doctrine of the Unity of the Empire, and, by means of correspondence, lectures, and effort of every kind, has continually set before itself the task of promoting the development and strengthening of the ties between Great Britain and her Dominions, Colonies, and Protectorates, and the promotion of trade within the Empire.

Since the beginning of the War its activities have naturally increased, and the Empire Trade and Industry Committee, the Imperial Studies Committee, the Empire Land Settlement Committee (for the settlement of ex-Servicemen after the War) and the Standing Emigration Committee and the Organization Committee have all of them been kept hard at work in the interests of the Empire, as is apparent from letters which I have received from the Secretary in London.

A Non-Resident Fellow, on joining, pays an entrance-fee of one guinea and a subscription of one guinea for the year ending the 31st December next ensuing, and thenceforward annually at the same rate, and he does not become liable to pay the Resident Fellow's subscription, which latter is only two guineas per annum, until he remains in the United Kingdom for a period exceeding twelve months. Such subscription includes the Institute's interesting monthly Journal, *United Empire*, which deals with a variety of important subjects.

I shall be happy to receive and forward to London the names of those who desire to become non-resident fellows.—Yours faithfully,

H. E. POLLOCK.

Princes' Buildings.

THE ORIGIN OF HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—I have read with great interest Mr. H. L. O. Garrett's letter appearing in your issue of the 29th instant under the heading "The Origin of Hongkong University."

In order to be "strictly correct," kindly permit me to refer your readers to my letter signed "T," published in your issue of March 7th, 1897, in which I made the following remarks regarding a University for Hongkong:

"As a permanent memorial of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria's Jubilee Regent, I beg to suggest the following:—A Diamond College of Medicine for Chinese. I need not dwell upon the benefits of such an Institution. China's millions are sorely in need of men and women trained in Western medicine, surgery and midwifery."

"I have not suggested Universities or Industrial Academies, or the Colony appears to be too small for such grand institutions, and, another thing, wealthy people would rather send their children to Europe for an advanced education."

"As for the needs of the Colony, I believe the existing Colleges and Schools are quite ample."

"I sent a copy of my letter to Dr. G. H. B. Wright, D.D., Head Master of Queen's College, on the same day, and he wrote back thanking me for the same."

"Might there not, therefore, be a spark of truth in the statement that the germ of inspiration originated at Queen's College?—Yours truly,

TSE TSAN TAI.

Hongkong, 30th January, 1918.

THE GRASSON STREET TRAGEDY FUND.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—In connection with above laudable undertaking, I am seeking information, which, I may say, has been acquired after by many. Only a short while before the Grasson Street tragedy, Lance-Sergeant Johnson, of the Hongkong Police, was shot dead, in close proximity to Grasson Street. A European soldier was arrested, but, a few days after the other horror, he was released. The natural assumption is that Johnson was a victim of the gang which robbed the Colony of the other brave fellows. That being so, will his dependent (a mother, who was maintained by her son, now dead) share in the proceeds of the fund? Many have put this query to me and, in favour of such permission, an announcement by the Committee that this is being done would be welcomed.—I am, sir, yours faithfully,

THE WAR.

ITALIANS STORM AUSTRO-GERMAN POSITIONS.

THE AIR RAID ON LONDON.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST.

THE APPALLING CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA.

GERMANY'S CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE.

GENERAL SMUTS OUTLINES CHERISHED SCHEME.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ITALIANS BREAK THROUGH AUSTRO-GERMAN POSITIONS.

LONDON, January 29th. An Italian official report states:—We stormed yesterday the heights eastward of the Asiago Basin and broke through the positions at several points, overcoming a stubborn defence and subsequently resisting violent counter-offensives.

We captured 1,500 prisoners. Our artillery co-operated with the Allies' in dispersing reinforcements in the Nos Campomulo Valley.

Our aircraft everywhere were superior, and we brought down 12 enemy machines.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, January 29th. A wireless German official report states that the Italians attacked between Asiago and the Brenta.

A wireless German official report states:—The Italian attack broke down at Monte Siesmol.

Our counter-attack regained Monte di Valbella, on which the enemy gained a foothold.

We threw back the enemy at Col del Rosso, and between Frenzella and the Brenta, capturing 300 prisoners.

We dropped 21 tons of bombs on Castel-Tronco, Treviso, and Mestre on Saturday night, causing big fires.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

ATTEMPTED RAID REFUSED.

LONDON, January 30th. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed an attempted raid southward of the Scarpe. The enemy did not reach our trenches.

Hostile artillery were active at Arras and Ypres.

Our aeroplanes yesterday dropped 400 bombs on Roulers and Menin and an aerodrome near Tournai.

They fired several thousand rounds on enemy troops.

Air fighting was continuous all day. We shot down two and drove down six.

Three of our machines are missing. Last night we dropped 23 tons of bombs on billets, railway stations, and trains, and on two night-flying aerodromes near Ghent and Tournai.

All our machines returned.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, January 29th. A wireless German official report states:—We brought down 13 aeroplanes yesterday on the Western Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

ENEMY ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

LONDON, January 29th. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Hostile artillery is active in the neighbourhood of Havrincourt and north-eastward of Ypres.

GREAT HOSTILE ARTILLERY FIRING.

LONDON, January 29th. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We drove off raiders in the neighbourhood of Arleux-en-Gohelle.

There was great hostile artillery firing in the Mouchy-le-Preux sector.

One of our men of the patrol north-west of Ypres has not returned.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

NAVAL AIRCRAFT ATTACK AERODROMES.

LONDON, January 29th. The Admiralty announce:—Naval aircraft dropped many bombs yesterday on the aerodromes at Aertrycke and Engel.

Two enemy machines were brought down during patrols.

All our machines returned.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE AIR RAID ON LONDON.

SECOND ATTACK.

LONDON, January 29th. The Press Bureau states that a further attack was made on London after midnight.

Bombs were dropped at 12.30 this morning.

LATEST CABLES.

An official report states:—Two groups of raiders crossed the Essex coast, and one group crossed the Kent coast and proceeded towards London. The latter dropped bombs on Thanet Isle and Shipway and crossed the estuary of the Thames, approaching East London through Essex.

About fifteen machines participated in these attacks, and four or five reached the capital and bombed various districts.

Later, other aeroplanes crossed the Essex coast, one reaching London, where it dropped bombs between 12.10 and 12.30.

Two Flying Corps scouts, after a brief fight at close range, set fire to an enemy aeroplane over Essex, which fell in flames from a height of 10,000 feet.

The crew of three were burnt to death. There were several other engagements, and one of our machines pursued a raider and fought him indecisively over the sea.

All our machines returned.

"CARRY ON."

Last evening's air-raid on London was the most prolonged so far, lasting intermittently over five hours.

There was a full moon and cloudless sky, and there was practically no wind.

The gunfire was very heavy, while the rattling of machine-guns was more audible than usual, betokening the activity of the British airmen in engaging the raiders.

There were intervals of silence of varying duration, then renewed outbursts of fire as another relay of raiders appeared.

General Smuts' lecture was punctuated by the sound of the guns, and the Chairman told the audience they could retire to the basement, but there were cries of "Carry on," and General Smuts proceeded with his lecture, which was interpolated by many humorous anecdotes.

The House of Lords resumed discussion of the Franchise Bill about the middle of the raid.

THE CASUALTIES.

It is officially stated that as a result of last night's air-raid 14 men, 17 women and 16 children were killed, and 89 men, 50 women and 17 children were injured.

All the casualties occurred in London, with the exception of one killed and seven injured.

The material damage was not serious.

GERMAN VERSION.

We dropped bombs on London and Sheerness, which had good effect.

EARLIER CABLES.

OPERATIONS AT THE DARDANELLES.

ADMIRALTY REPORT.

LONDON, January 29th.

The Admiralty announce that, despite bad weather, in the course of several raids, bombs were dropped on the Goeben and on gun positions at Naba Tepe.

The position of the Goeben yesterday at noon was unchanged.

NO LONGER ASHORE.

LONDON, January 30th. The Admiralty report:—A reconnaissance on Sunday at midnight showed that the Goeben was no longer ashore at Nagara Point.

GERMAN REPORT.

AMSTERDAM, January 29th. A telegram from Constantinople claims that the Goeben is quite fit for service. The aerial attacks inflicted only unimportant damage to the funnel and armoured plating.

Naval Activities.

THE TORPEDO CUNARD LINER.

TWO REPORTS.

LONDON, January 29th.

The Andania has been safely towed into port.

It is officially confirmed that the Andania was sunk, apparently while being towed into port.

TORPEDO-GUNBOAT SUNK.

LONDON, January 30th.

The torpedo-gunboat Hazard was sunk in the English Channel on January 28th as the result of a collision.

Three lives were lost.

ARMED ESCORT VESSEL LOST.

LONDON, January 30th.

The armed escort vessel Mecanica was torpedoed and subsequently stranded in the English Channel on January 28th.

The vessel is a total wreck.

Fiveteen lives were lost.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

EFFECT OF SUBMARINISM.

LONDON, January 29th.

In the House of Commons, Sir L. Chiozza Money stated that from the inception of the ocean convoy system in the middle of last year to January 19th over 14,000,000 gross tons of shipping with a deadweight capacity of over 20,000,000 tons were conveyed towards Great Britain with the loss of 1.44 per cent. gross tons, or 1.87 per cent. deadweight capacity, including losses owing to the dispersal of convoys by bad weather.

PRIME MINISTER IN PARIS.

LONDON, January 29th.

Mr. Lloyd George has gone to Paris to participate in the Allied War Conference.

ROUMANIAN PREMIER RESIGNS.

AMSTERDAM, January 29th.

A Berlin telegram states that the Roumanian Premier, M. Brattiano, has resigned and that General Averescu has been appointed as his successor.

GERMAN TRADE UNIONS DEMANDS.

A DEFINITE STATEMENT OF WAR AIMS.

AMSTERDAM, January 29th.

The Korrespondenzblatt of the German trade unions states that the strike agitators in Berlin demand, as a reply to Mr. Lloyd George's speech of January 18th, a definite statement of the German war aims in the West, also the representation of workers at the peace negotiations.

The Vorwarts, while avoiding direct reference to the strike, warns the Government that the people want food and peace. Any attempt to forcibly thwart them will be dangerous.

There is some suspicion that the German Government is permitting the transmission of such news as the above in order to influence Labourites in the Allied countries, particularly in Great Britain.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

AMERICAN TROOPS IN FRANCE.

WASHINGTON, January 30th.

Mr. Baker told the Senate Committee that the United States would have half a million men in France shortly, and that during 1918 one million and a half more would be available to go there.

EARLIER CABLES.

SPEECH BY GEN. SMUTS.

GERMANY SOUGHT A CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE.

LONDON, January 29th.

General Smuts, lecturing to-night before the Royal Geographical Society on East Africa, contrasted the German with the British point of view of colonial and world politics. He emphasised that Germany is not seeking colonies after the English mode. She is not looking for homes for German settlers. German East African and West African colonies practically had no white population before the war.

General Smuts quoted from a speech by Baron von Rechenberg, ex-Governor of German East Africa, showing that Germany, owing to a shortage of agricultural labour, could not afford to encourage emigration. Von Rechenberg said, "It is probable though it is there can be no question as to the conclusion of peace of acquiring extensive territories for settlement. There is no appropriate country and there are no farmers to settle on a country."

General Smuts, continuing, said:—German colonial aims are really not colonial, but are entirely dominated by far-reaching conceptions of world politics. Her real aim are not colonies, but military power and strategic positions for exercising a world power in the future. Her ultimate object in Africa was the establishment of a great Central African Empire, comprising not only her present colonies, but also English, French, Belgian, and Portuguese possessions south of the Sahara, Lake Chad and north of the Zambesi. She is now claiming the return of her former colonies in order to resume her interrupted march towards this objective.

This Central African block of maps, which is being prepared at the Colonial Office in Berlin, is intended, firstly, to supply the economic requirements in raw materials for German industry; secondly, and far more important, to become a recruiting ground for vast native armies, the great value of which was demonstrated in East Africa, while the natural harbours on the Atlantic and Indian Oceans will supply naval and submarine bases from which both ocean routes will be dominated, and the British and American sea-power brought to naught. The native armies would be useful in the next great war, to which the German General Staff had already given serious attention, as appears from General von Freytag's recent book.

The untamed forces of the Union of South Africa will go down before these German trained hordes of Africans, who will also be able to deal with North Africa and Egypt without the defection of any white troops from Germany, and they will also mean a great army planted on the flank of Asia, whose force could be felt throughout the Middle East as far as Persia, and perhaps even further.

General Smuts proceeded to show that this was no mere fanciful picture, quoting in support of it from recent utterances and writings of Colonial Secretary Sir, Professor Delbreck, Franz Kolbe and Emil Zimmermann.

The British Empire's point of view is very different. Great Britain never had any military ambitions apart from sea-power, which was essential for its existence. It had always opposed the militarisation of the natives of Africa, and had always studied their native interests and regarded their points of view with special favour. Often to the disappointment of the white settlers, no impartial person could deny that the results of this policy on the whole have been beneficial to the natives. British statesmen would avoid the dangerous course of regarding the native as primarily the raw material of a military world-power. Great Britain's objects in Africa were inherently pacific and defensive. Looking into the future from the broadest point of view, and looking further upon Africa as the half-way house between India and Australia, the British Empire asks only for internal peace, and the security of its external communications. It cannot allow the return of conditions which would mean the militarisation of natives and their employment in schemes of world-power, it cannot allow naval and submarine bases to be organised on both coasts of Africa to the endangerment of the sea communications of the Empire and the peace of the world. It must insist upon through land communications from one end of Africa to the other.

Regarding the disposal of the German Colonies, General Smuts said that as long as there was no real change of heart in Germany and no irrevocable break with militarism the law of self-preservation should be considered paramount. No fresh extension of Prussian militarism on other continents or seas should be tolerated, and the conquered German colonies can only be regarded as guarantees for the future peace of the world.

He was sure this opinion was shared by the vast bulk of the Dominions. They had no military ambitions, their greatest aim was peace, and they joined in the war voluntarily and were largely responsible for the destruction of the German colonial empire and for the permanent prevention of its revival.

The speaker then turned to the subject of the future of the world. He said that the world was now faced with a choice between two paths. The first was the path of peace, which would lead to a world of free peoples, each with its own government, and each with its own rights. The second was the path of war, which would lead to a world of tyrants, each with its own empire, and each with its own rights.

General Smuts concluded by saying that he was sure that the world would choose the path of peace, and that he was sure that the British Empire would be able to maintain its position in the world, and that he was sure that the British Empire would be able to maintain its position in the world, and that he was sure that the British Empire would be able to maintain its position in the world.

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A premature or unwise restoration of

German East Africa to Germany might therefore have consequences reaching far beyond Africa. It is not difficult to foresee that the East African campaign, while apparently a "sideshow" in the great world-war, may yet have important bearings on the future of the world.

At the conclusion of peace our statement will be bound to bear this in mind, that wider and more obscure issues are brought with such consequences to the world, and particularly to the British Empire.

General Smuts concluded by hoping that "the land where so many heroes have lost their lives or health, where under the most terrible and most exacting conditions human loyalty and human service have been poured out so lavishly in the great cause, may never be allowed to become a menace to the future peaceful development of the world. I am sure my gallant boys, dead or living, would wish no other or greater reward."

OTHER SPEAKERS.

The Belgian Colonial Minister, M. Renkin, paid a high tribute to General Smuts, and dwelt upon the triumphant Anglo-Belgian co-operation.

Mr. Walter Long said that General Smuts' campaign in East Africa had laid the foundation of the crumbling of the German power, which had continued ever since.

Mr. Walter Long hoped that General Smuts' address would be widely circulated and read by all people who desired that this great and terrible war should end in a durable and real peace, and that the lesson taught by General Smuts tonight would be learned by those who are determined that the losses incurred in this war have not been suffered in vain.

THE GERMAN LOST COLONIES.

LABOUR PARTY'S PROPOSALS REPUDIATED.

LONDON, January 29th.

A meeting, organized by the German Lost Colonies Committee of the British Workers' League, recently passed a resolution recording its admiration and gratitude for the brilliant achievement of the British and Allied arms in rescuing the peoples of the territories formerly under German control from that ruthless administration, repudiating the proposals of the Labour Party to hand over these territories to a cosmopolitan commission, and pledging itself to do its utmost to prevent their return to Germany.

A copy of the resolution was sent to Mr. Lloyd George, who has now replied, thanking the Committee and expressing his appreciation of the resolution.

THE STRIKE IN BERLIN.

LONDON, January 29th.

In connection with the recent reports of labour troubles in Berlin a "partial strike" is now semi-officially admitted.

Unofficial messages from Berlin state that there are 90,000 strikers, chiefly from the metallurgical factories, notably Daimler and Borsig Motor Works.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

RUTHLESS BOLSHIEV CONTROL.

LONDON, January 29th.

The outstanding feature of the appallingly chaotic situation in Russia is the Bolshevik determination to crush all their opponents. They are openly assisting to upset the Government of Finland by aiding the Finnish Red Guards, and sanguinary fighting is occurring in several towns. The Bolshevik claim control of Hongkong.

Apparently the Bolshevik Government at Petrograd is determined at any cost to prevent the establishment of any anti-Bolshevik regime in Finland, Ukraine or elsewhere which would endanger their own existence.

THE RUSSO-ROUMANIAN RUPTURE.

PETROGRAD, January 29th.

A semi-official statement says:—When Roumania opened hostilities against the Russian Republic the Council of Commissioners decided upon the temporary detention of the Roumanian Ambassador. This measure did not prevent a continuance of offences, and accordingly the Council of the People's Commissioners issued a decree rupturing diplomatic relations, deporting the Roumanian Embassy by the shortest route, confiscating the Roumanian hold deposited at Moscow, which the Commissioners will keep for the Roumanian people, and outlawing General Tcherbachoff, Commanding on the Roumanian Front, as a rebel to the revolution.

EARLIER CABLES.

BOLSHIEVKS BREAK OFF RELATIONS WITH ROUMANIA.

PETROGRAD, January 29th.

The Bolsheviks announce that diplomatic relations with Roumania have been broken off.

EPIDEMIC OF DISEASES DECLINING IN PETROGRAD.

LONDON, January 29th.

The newspapers reveal that the population of Petrograd is being decimated by an epidemic of diseases as a result of malnutrition. Spotted typhus is raging with unprecedented severity. All sanitary organization has been abolished or has broken down, while the proletariat and menials in the hospitals die to the doctors and nurses. Many are suffering from chronic sore throat, owing to the excess of straw chaff in the bread. Gasping typhus and small pox are spreading.

THE SILVER MARKET.

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AND THE BEAUTIFUL
CANADIAN ROCKIES
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GRANDEST SCENRY IN THE WORLD
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DEFINITELY BOOK YOUR PASSAGE
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Phone 762.
HONGKONG.

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J. R. WALLACE,
General Agent.
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LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

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P. & O. S. N. Co.
E. V. D. PAER,
Superintendent.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).
FOR STRAITS TO SAIL.

SHANGHAI, and SWATOW "KUNSHING" Fri., 1st Feb. D'lght.
HAIPHONG "LOKSANG" Friday, 1st Feb. 7 a.m.
MANILA "YUENSANG" Friday, 1st Feb. 3 p.m.
MANILA "LUONGSANG" Friday, 8th Feb. 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodations, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained to Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodations, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when indicated on the schedule.

COCHO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datta.

TURKISH LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Yokohama and Kobe.

UNDERSTANDING THE GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF EUROPEAN PASSENGERS leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passport with this Photograph and description attached thereto.

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HOW TO SETTLE THE IRISH QUESTION.

II.

THE FOLLY OF ULSTER.

[BY G. BERNARD SHAW.]

It is in the power of the English Parliament to re-establish the Irish National Parliament in Dublin and place Ulster in the position of having either to accept the government of that Parliament or undertake a rebellion which would be a rebellion against England no less than against Ireland. This does not trouble Ulster much; she is fully as rebellious as any other province. What is more, she could carry such a rebellion through her only her front was united. The Englishman, who would not run in Antrim, would be solid on the point of treating it as a scrap of paper. All the rest of Ireland could not coerce a united Ulster; and to repeat the original sin that delivered Ireland into England's hand by calling in English soldiers to coerce Irishmen would be morally impossible.

ULSTER.

There is quite as much fight in Ulster as in Sinn Féin, though Ulster does not have the Dark Ages; and positively hates the Virgin Mary. She does not want to die for Ireland; on the contrary it believes that those who die for Ireland go straight to hell; but it wants to send them there and have the island all to itself. "No Surrender" is burnt so deep into its brain that it still cautions that dogged phrase up on the walls as if it were only yesterday that the bows of the Mountjoy burst the boom, and the hosts of King James scattered and left Ulster still intact, the derisive doggerel, "Slasher slaughter, holy water," and the adults are as determined as ever that "the Protestant boys shall carry the drum."

As a Protestant myself (and a little more), I am highly susceptible to the spirit that these cries express; and though I know that King William is as dead as Bloody Mary, and that if it should turn out rather unexpectedly that the old Ulster brimstone hell actually exists, all the thoroughgoing Protestants of Ulster will most assuredly spend eternity in it for usurping the divine judgment seat, yet it is not a fight between the north and south, I will back Ulster to at least deadlock any military force that Catholic Ireland can bring against her.

WHAT IT COULD DO.

A united Ulster could hold the Protestant counties against a Dublin Parliament and form an independent State like the little republic of Andorra. It could not, of course, force Ulster members on the English Parliament. It could not do the thing by halves: it would have to cut the London painter as completely as the Dublin one. But it could absolutely ignore and boycott College Green, and beat Home Rule by Home Rule, if I may put it in that way. And in its consciousness of this lies the strength of its "We won't have it" and the Cromwellian force of its rendering of "O God, our help in ages past."

But there is the if to be got over. If Ulster were united. Now, Sir John Lonsdale has no misgivings on that score; he has told us the story of this question and his poorest labourer will stand shoulder to shoulder to the death. He has no provision of what very cold shoulders they would be when the situation began to develop.

For Sir John Lonsdale, speaking authentically with the voice of Protestant Ulster, never was more mistaken in his life than he is about that solidarity of his with his poorest labourer. He is obsessed with an illusion as gross as the megalomaniac illusions of Sinn Féin; and so is his meaneast labourer; hence their present solidarity. They have a penny-dreadful vision of an Irish parliament, establishing the Inquisition; massacring all the Protestant infants; condemning to the gallows of Ulster to the doom of Maria Monk; inviting the Pope to transfer the Vatican to Mayo; the election of civil courts; making mixed marriages illegal; reversing the penal laws with the boot on the other leg; and crushing the shipyards of Belfast by huge import duties on steel raw materials, and everything English, whilst dispensing unheard-of bounties to farmers, graziers, dairymen, and convent workshops.

Now, no doubt, if an Irish Parliament behaved in this insane manner, Ulster would be solid against it. So would the rest of Ireland. That is why no Irish Parliament would behave so even if it existed. For a long time it would be mortally afraid to touch the religious question at all; and when at last it was driven to do so by the abuses which the irresponsible power and wealth of the Roman Catholic Church have produced (it is really much worse than the Established Church of England; just because it is not State established and State regulated, as every national Church ought to be; nor indeed even national), its operations would be exactly like those of all the other jealous secular Governments in Europe: that is, they would consist of curtailments of the power of the clergy, reduction of fees for masses and for birth, death, and marriage services, inspection and regulation of schools and convent workshops, and an interference with the multiplication of religious houses which might go to the length even of suppression.

The notion that a democratically constituted modern secular authority ever has or ever will use its power to increase the power of its rival, the Church, or even refrain for long from disabling it, is not actually plundering the Church, to say the least, extremely historical. As to the shipbuilding industry, if Belfast ever loses it, it will be because the great gantries will have flown to the Atlantic coast, when St. George's Channel and the Straits of Dover are unimpeded and bridged by aeroplanes, will be the extreme west coast of the Eurasian continent. Its magnificent natural harbours will tempt shipbuilding capital from all over the world, beginning, let us hope, for the honour of Protestant enterprise, with Belfast.

Harland and Wolff, if they are not hopelessly extinct volcanoes, must have already surveyed all the great bays, from Blacksea and Killary to Kinnegor and Bantry, with a view to these imminent possibilities.

In opposition to the Sinn Féin cry of Fiscal Autonomy Ulster raises the cry of Fiscal Unity. It is just as inconsiderate a folly as the other: there can be neither fiscal unity nor fiscal autonomy between Ireland and Britain. What both parties are thinking about is the old tariff wars between England and Ireland, put a stop to by Adam Smith and William Pitt. Ireland's imagination is still in the eighteenth century when it is not in the seventeenth. The danger now is not that these wars will be revived by Home Rule; but that Home Rule or no Home Rule, Irish industries may be involved in tariff wars between England and the Great Powers, in which the interests of Ireland will be as little considered as those of the Blacket Islands.

IRELAND'S INDUSTRIES.

Ireland needs fiscal autonomy enough to keep herself out of these wars, and fiscal unity enough to prevent Birmingham and Lancashire from trying to capture the industries of Belfast. Ulster should study the Tariff Reform movement in England a little before shouting her rash ultimatum. That movement was a very simple one. The manufacturing midlands in England wanted to manufacture everything that was used in England, and demanded a tariff to keep foreign goods out. The coast towns of England, being maritime carriers, wanted everything used in England manufactured abroad, and everything made in England sent abroad to pay for it. That, and not the principles of Free Trade, which nobody in the country understood or cared about (except Mr. Balfour, who was forced by his party to go back on them), was what defeated the Tariff Reform League.

Now, Belfast is a coast town and dockward, as overwhelmingly interested in Free Trade as Portsmouth or Southampton. Its demand for fiscal unity with the English midlands, now biding their time for another and possibly successful attempt, is suicidal imbecility. What it needs is free trade with the other island, and a free hand to maintain free trade with the rest of the world whether the other island discards it or not. One would think that so obvious a point could not have escaped a moderately intelligent Irishman, much less a community that prides itself on its hardheadedness as Ulster does. That is what comes of thinking about King William and his ally the Pope when you should be thinking about Mr. Hewins.

SOCIALISM.

But when Ulster comes to her senses on the tariff question, her solidarity will still be unimpaired; for, her Sir John Lonsdale's interest is also that of his poorest labourer. All Ulster's power of ignoring the Irish and defying the English Parliament rests, as we have seen, on this solidarity; and it is clearly not the fiscal question that will break the united front. What will break it with ridiculous ease and suddenness is something that neither Ulster nor Sinn Féin foresees, because it is something that is hardly half a century old: to wit, Socialism in Parliament.

When Parnell began his agitation, the notion that men working for weekly wages could become Cabinet Ministers; that Labour parties should not only exist in British Parliaments, but hold office there; that Socialist leaders in office, even as the head of Government, should become too common throughout Europe to be worth mentioning; all this seems still as incredible and unnatural to the Ulster Protestant as the story of Noah's Ark or the adventure of Jonah seems plausible and natural enough to be of the essence of religious truth.

But Ulster's incredulity, which it usually calls its faith, cannot keep Labour and Socialism out of an Irish Parliament. And at the first breath of Socialism the solidarity of Ulster will vanish like the mirage it is. The Ulster employers could say, no doubt, "We shall not put up an Ulster Protestant to contest a seat in this Parliament of rebels; and our workmen will see that no Catholic does it; so there will be no election." But what about a candidate, with his Fabian pamphlets and his Labour manifestoes, and his Whiteley report, and his eight-hours day, and his minimum wage, and his denunciation of profiteering, and his skillful irritating touch on all the open sores: the continual nibbling at the piece-work rate, the sweating, the victimisation, the unemployment, the slum death rates and so forth, culminating in the glad news that the seat can be won for Labour without a blow, as the employers are sulking against Home Rule and are allowing their "hands" a walkover at the polls.

Is it not clear that the Ulster boycott of the Irish Parliament would break down at the very first glimpse of the possibility of this, and that the employers would rush to contest all the seats, and, if they won them, would be only too glad to combine in the Irish Parliament with the Catholic farmers of the south to curb the pretensions of the industrial proletariat?

Thus Ulster's "We won't have it" turns out, the moment it is confronted with the realities of modern life instead of the grudges and bigotries of 1789, to be the ideal of petulantism. Without violating a single letter of Mr. Lloyd George's pledge that Ulster shall never be coerced, the Irish Parliament will assimilate Belfast as easily as a whale assimilates a herring. The dream of passive resistance is as impracticable as that irresistible blow which the Sinn Féin Volunteers think they can strike at the British Empire.

THE DIEHARDS.

Some Ulster Diehards will not flinch from this demonstration. They will say, "What you have convinced us of is that we must not be content with passive resistance: we must make war on the south; and we will." To which I reply simply, "You won't. You can't afford to. Look at your figures. There is more money in Irish butter and cattle than in Irish ships and textiles. And if you did, all you would have achieved would

be Protestant Home Rule, with all the rest of Ireland to hold down, and all the rest of the Empire against you. No doubt you are ready to take on that job as Sinn Féin is to conquer England."

When the Sultan of Zanzibar ordered the admiral of his second-hand penny steamboat to go out and sink the British Fleet, and the poor devil actually went, we laughed. There is always something exhilarating in the infatuation of a heroic ignoramus. No doubt Ireland, north and south, teems with Zanzibari courage. Sir Edward Carson had not a jot more sense than Conolly and President Pearce. Before the war he had the consolation of believing that the little handful of officers of the British Army would refuse to fight against Ulster. They are a pretty big handful now; and both north and south, by lifting up a finger could find experienced officers enough to lead all the volunteers that Ireland could produce if the Irish question could be settled to-day as it was when the English King was beaten at the Boyne by the Dutch King and the Pope.

A CONTRAST.

Thus we see that the Ulster variety of Sinn Féin, like the southern one, has not a leg to stand on. But of the two Ulster is far more in the grip of modern industrial civilisation than the other provinces. Agricultural Ireland, with Sir Horace Plunkett and the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society to teach it, is actually building a new co-operative civilisation for itself out of the resources of the Irish soil and climate. Belfast is up to its neck in the old nineteenth century form of industry that is dependent for its materials, as for its credit and cash nexus, on the international capitalist civilisation of which it is a part.

Mr. George Russell could make out a serious case for a self-sufficient south with his "Irish Homestead" as its trade paper. Sir John Lonsdale could not make out the shadow of a case for the power of Ulster to say: "We won't have it" to any industrial group on earth, in England or out of it, unless the "we" means "you and I." It is this very dependence that makes Ulster cling to the Union and dread separation.

Well, there is not going to be any separation. On the contrary, there is going to be much more union than ever there was before. That will become apparent in the next article, when I will give the obvious solution of the problem.

WEATHER REPORT.

January 30th, at 11.32.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. An anti-cyclone is again central over N. China, and pressure has risen slightly to moderately at the majority of stations.

Fresh to strong monsoons may be expected along the China coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 0.01 inches, against an average of 1.55 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District	Forecast
Hongkong to Cap Rock	N.E. winds, fresh; fine.
Formosa Channel	North winds, strong.
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TSINGTAO, WIAHAI, WEI and CHEFOO	"HUICHOW"	On 3rd Feb. 3 P.M.
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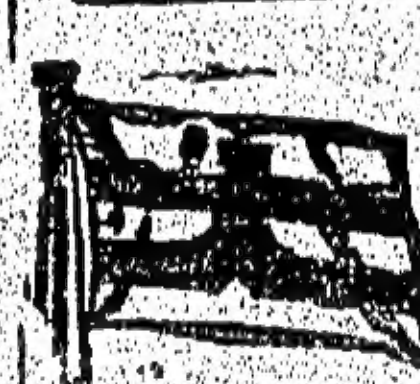
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